Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1819. [NUMBER 1513

Kempt & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have made their purchases for the season principally from the *H. C. Ship Essex*, and *Lowther Castle*, these with other selections from the Fleet, form together a great variety.

K. & Co. Beg to inform their Employers at outstations, that immediately the articles are landed, the part of their orders dependant on the arrival of the China Fleet, will be forwarded with all dispatch.

Bombay, 2d June 1819,

NOTICE.

Mr. Glass. Purser of the *Lowther Castle* begs to acquaint the Militay Gentlemen, that he will expose for sale on Friday next, at General Jones House, next to the Apollo Cotton Screws, a few of the new regulation Caps for Infantry and Artillery Officers, according to the Prince Regent's regulations, also a few of the new regulations Belts; the whole from Messrs. Bicknell and Moore

Bombay, 2d June 1819.

Advertisement.

MR. GLASS Purser of the LOWTHER CASTLE, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay that he will expose for sale on Friday, next, at General JONES'S, House, next to the Apollo Cotton Screws, an elegant Assortment of Millinary Haberdashery &c. from the celebrated house of HARDING and HOWELL, Pall Mall London.

Bombay, 2d June, 1819

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Present Wednesday & To-morrow,

PRECISELY.

AN elegant assortment of Ladies fashionable Dresses, trimmed in the first style, and a few Dress Caps, this consignment will be positively sold this day without reserve. Also a quantity of Wines, Beer and other Liquors, with a variety of Furniture &c. &c. The property of a Gentleman deceased. At Twelve precisely will be put up a valuable Grey Arab Horse, the property of the deceased. Also a Buggy Horse, with set of Harness, and a Buggy.

Apollo Street, 2d June 1819.

FOR SALE

Just received, by the Regular Ships

A FEW COPIES,

OF A

TREATISE

ON

MARINE SURVEYING,

IN TWO PARTS

By MURDOCK MACKENZIE Senior,

Late Marine Surveyor in his,

MAJESTY'S. SERVICE

CORRECTED AND REPUBLISHED,

WITH A SUPPLEMENT

BY

JAMES HORSBURGH F.R.S.

Hydrographer to the East India Company

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

Bombay, 2d June 1819.

TO LET

A HOUSE in Church Street, (next to the Courier Office) with immediate possession. For terms &c. enquire of Mr. COOPER, *Central School*

Bombay 2d June, 1819.

Wooler and Company.

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they have bought the Investment of Captain THOMAS BORRADAILE, of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Inglis, which consists of the undermentioned Articles, which will be exposed for sale as soon as landed.

Pale Ale, from Hodgson, in Butts and Cask.

Brown Stout and Pale Ale in Bottles.

Port Wine, from Harper and others.

Old Cognac Brandy.

Pine Berkley and Gloucester Cheese, and York Hams.

Gold and Silver Lace, from Bodley and Co. consisting of Gold and Silver Cavalry Braid, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Patent Cavalry and Infantry Officers Sashes; field Officers Belts and Sword Knots &c. &c.

Ladies and Girls Straw Hats, Trimmed and untrimmed.

Fine Welch Flannel, Striped Toilinet and printed Jean, for Waistcoats.

Superfine Nash's Scarlet Cloth.

Superfine Cavalry mixture do.

Second sort do. do. do.

Superfine Navy Blue do.

Ditto Black Kersemere.

Hats from Borradaile and Co.

Officers Superfine Regulation Cocked Hats, ditto Round Hats, Seal Skin, Travelling and foraging Caps with Gold and Silver mounting.

Soda and Seidletz Powders, Ginger Beer Powders, Calcined Magnesia, and Cheltenham Salts.

Musical Instruments, from Clementi and Co.

Patent Kent Bugles, Double and single, Patent Flageolets, Concert Flutes, Music Papers &c. &c.

Copper and Iron Ware, Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, of sizes, set of Iron Boilers, and Fish Kettles, Block Tin Dish, Covers, Pewter Water Bottles, and Basons, &c. &.

Oilman's Stores, from Davies, consisting of Jews Beef, Red pickled Herrings, Spiced Salmon, Pickles, Mustard, and Sauces of sorts.

Telescopes &c. from Dolland.

Achromatic Military Telescopes in Leather Sling Cases, Day and night Telescopes, Camera Lucidas, Silver and Metal pocket Compasses with Steps, Silver Spectacles, Thermometers in Mahogany Cases &c. &c.

Military and Hunting Saddles, from Gibson and Peat, likewise an Assortment of Spare Articles.

Glass Ware, from Thos. Hawkes & Co. Consisting of Vase Lamps and Shades mounted with best Plated mounts, double flint India Shades, Richly cut Salts and Stands, large and small size Butter Stands and Covers, Cabin Lamps &c. &c. &c.

Confectionary &c. from Hoffman and Son, consisting of Cherry Brandy, Jams, Jellies, Peppermint Drops, Preserved fruits. &c. &c.

Leather Pantaloons &c. from Thos. Lingham, best Doeskin Pantaloons, Bucksin Gloves. &c. &c.

Grocery, consisting of Muscatells, Currants, Patent Cocoa, Chocolate &c. &c.

Boots, and Shoes, from Stunt, Gentlemen's Hessian Boots, Spanish leather dress do. Wellington Cavalry do. Spanish leather Dress Pumps, Dress Shoes, stout walking and shooting do. Double Vamp ancle Shooting do. with Buckles and a variety of Ladies and Childrens Shoes.

Cutlery from Savigny and Co.

Razors, Penknives, Horse Fleams, &c. &.

Perfumery from Smith, and Nephew' Lavender Water, Milk of Roses Arquebusade, smelling Salts, Tooth Brushes' Hair Powder Pomatum &c. &c.

Hosiery from J. and P. Smith.

Gentlemans fine half Cotton Hose, do. black and white Silk, Ribbed do. black and white Silk Gloves, and Girls fine Cotton Stockings.

Single and Double barelled Guns, Pistols, and Rifles, by Manton, and others.

Plated Ware, Curry Dishes, Bottle Stand. Tea & Coffee Pots, Crnit & Liquor Frames, Butter Pots, and Tumblers Silver mounted.

Mahogany Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, and Tea Caddies bound with brass clamps.

Gun Powder in Magazines, and Canisters.

Garden Seeds, variety of sorts.

Spurs from John Vincent.

Best plated Military Service Spurs best Metal, do. and polished steel do.

Snuff from John Hair.

Prince Regent's Mixture, Violet, Strasburgh, Ruddiman's Mixture, Macuba &c.

Buggy Lace.

Sets of Carriage, and Buggy trimming &c. Patent Powder flasks and shot Belts. Blacksilk Handkerchiefs.

Brittania Metal, consisting of Curry Dishes, and Tea Pots of sizes.

Stationary, consisting of the usual Articles, with an assortment of Books and a variety of other Articles.

Bombay, 2d June, 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT DHUNJEEBHOY DADABHOY Darookana walla, Boye COONVER, BOY widow of the late BURJORJEE DADABHOY, Darookana walla, and NUSSURWANJEE BURJORJEE Darookana walla, all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, having bargained with JEWAJEE MERWANJEE of the same place Inhabitant for the purchase of a certain Dwelling House or Range, consisting of Twelve Rooms, & appurtenances together with Grounds, water well and Passage on which the said House or Range is standing, situate and being within the Town Walls of Bombay, and bounded on the East by public Street Commonly called or known by the name of PURSHOTUM CHEMAJEES, Street and to the West by Rampart row, to the Northward by the House of NESSERWANJEE HOMJEE Patell, and to the Southward by the Dwelling Honse of EDULJEE BOMANJEE KAKA, any person or persons having any Estate, Int rest, Title, or other Claim or Demand, in or to the said Premises are hereby required to notify, the same to Mr. CHARLES GRANT Attorney at Law, to the said JEWAJEE MERWANJEE within 14 days or otherwise the said purchase will be completed and the said Premises considered free of all Claims, Title and Incumbrances whatever.

Bombay, 2d June, 1819

જાહેર ખબર*

ધનજીભાઇ દાદાભાઇ દારૂખાનાવાલા*તા૦ ખાઇ ૬ મરખાઇ મરનાર ખરશેરજી દાદાભાઇ દારૂખાનાં વાલાની મરણીખાંતણી*તા૦ નશરવાનજી ખરશેરજી દારૂખાનાંવાલા ઉ૦ લોકો શ્રી મુમખઇનાં રે વાશી પારશીઓછે તેણાંવો ઉ૦ પા રશી જીવાજી મેહેરવાંનજીને વે ચવા કબુલ કીધેલું છે*શ્રી કોટ મધે ઇક યાલી કંમધે કઠડા ૧૨ છે*અને તમધે પાંણીનો ઝ આછે*ગા૦ આવા જાવાનો રશતો છે*અને ઉચાલીની ઉગામણની તરફ શેરીછે તે શેરીનું નામ અશ લથી પરશોતમ ચીમનાજીની શે રી રાખેલું છે*અને આથમણની તરફ કોટની દેવાલ છે*અને ઉત રની તરફ નશરવાનજી ફોમજી પટેલનું ઘરછે*દખણની તરફ ઉ દલજી બહમંનજી કાકાનું ઘરછે * વાશતે શરવે લોકોને મખર આપેછેજે ઉ ચાલીશમનદી અગા ર કોઇનો કાંઇ દાવો હોઇતો દીન ૧૪ માં અરશામો મીશતર ગારા ટનાં જઇને જાહેર કરે*કાંઇજે ઉ મીશટર ગારંટ જીવાજી મેહેર વાંનજીનો વકીલ છે*અને અગાર કોઇ ૧૪ દાડાપછે કાંઇ દાવો ક રશેતો તેનું શાંભલશેનહી*

તા૦ ૨ જી જુન ૧૮૧૯

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

I Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
I British Review No. 19.	"	2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
I uarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	12

Bombay, 2d June, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalender and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 2d June, 1819.

TO THE PUBLIC.

From the nature of Indian society it is not be expected that establishments, having reference to public utility or amusement, should long remain stationary either as to their magnitude or objects. The increase of European population, the extension of commerce, the enlargement of external communications, and the zeal for enterprize and improvement which characterizes Calcutta, have naturally led to a corresponding enlargement of her institutions generally, and have given rise to new ones in order to meet existing circumstances. In this progressive advancement, the Press, although its productions have seldom aspired to a very elevated character, has

abundantly participated. Thirty years ago its labours were comparatively insignificant and embraced but a small number of the objects to which they are now devoted. Complaints, however, of their insufficiency were not more numerous that at present. The veterans in auctioneering can no doubt testify, that their sales were as satisfactory, when their catalogues were short and limited in circulation, as at the present day when they are distributed in an imposing from throughout every street and lane of the metropolis. Newspapers, also when few in number, had a great a proportion of readers, whilst their columns were small and their extra publications rare as they have with the advantage of many supplementary sheets and more frequent appearance. Their contents were received with equal interest by the public, and they were equally distinguished by the contributions of those who aimed at promoting general discussion and entertainment through their medium. Yet the ardor of rivalship, which now exists among the conductors of the Press, exhibits a more marked character than formerly, and stimulates to a greater degree of exertion in catering for the community. No pains is spared to hit the public taste, and patronage is courted by innovations which have utility for their professed object. Such must, doubtless, be regarded generally as praiseworthy, and the greatest success may be expected to attend those. whose plans of management are the best digested and who display the greatest zeal and talent in carrying them into effect.

Influenced by these considerations the Proprietors of the Hurkaru Newspaper deem it expedient to alter their mode of publishing it, so as to meet the wishes of it's numerous readers and to establish an additional claim to the patronage of the public in general. They have determined, therefore, instead of restricting the appearance of their regular paper to one day in the week, to furnish a number in the morning of every day, Sundays excepted. By doing so they will be able to accomplish the following desirable objects. The subscribers to the Hurkaru will be put in possession of all interesting intelligence that may reach the presidency, in a regular manner, without any farther loss of time than that required for preparing it for publication. The size of each number will be so reduced that the whole of its contents may be conveniently examined, before the avocations of the reader may render it necessary for him to quit his breakfast table. The uniformity of the paper, should it be preserved for future reference, will be unbroken by the appearance of extras differing in size, which the frequency of publication will render unnecessary. The quantity of printed matter, delivered during the week, will be augmented very considerably; and consequently a greater range of interesting subjects will be comprehended, at the same time that the convenience of perusal is increased. The general enlargement of the Newspaper will enable the Editors to furnish under regular heads many articles that have been often called for, as of general interest, such as the Government Orders of other Presidencies, &c.

Various other advantages are expected to accrue from the daily publications of of the Hurkaru, which the Proprietors propose not to enumerate at present. Neither are they disposed to particularize their plan to any greater extent, or to make a parade of their resources, although in addition to what they have hitherto possessed of the lattter they have been fortunate in laying more in requisition which promises to increase the value of their paper considerably. The number, in which this appears, is distributed as a specimen of what they intend to continue daily. its general mode of arrangement will be adhered to, yet in minor details they shall be ever anxious to introduce such improvements as experience may suggest. From the size of the types that are used and the breadth assigned to the columns it will be readily seen that they have been sollicitous to combine every advantage, as to comprehensiveness, convenience and elegance.

In thus altering the mode of publishing the Hurkaru and extending its limits so considerably, the Proprietors have not the wish to extend its price in proportioon. Anxious to accomodate the public generally, and trusting that the circulation of the paper will become so extensive as to secure them from experiencing any loss by the change, they propose to fix the rate of subscription, payable from the first of the ensuing month, at *five* rupees monthly or *fifteen* rupees per quarter. Thus the increase of charge will only be two thirds of a rupee per month, and each number will accordingly be afforded to subscribers at the rate of about *three annas*. Single numbers, sent for by non-subscribers, will be charged at the rate of *eight annas*.

On the commencement of their Daily Hurkaru, the Proprietors think it proper to disclaim the idea of their wishing thereby to injure the interests of any similar publication. In removing it from the list of weekly papers, they relieve those that remain from a rival, as far as regards disquisitions and extracts of any considerable length, and in cases where greater collision may be apprehended they conceive that the field is now wide enough to afford ample encouragement to all, who may be employed in the laborious pursuit, and that their ultimate success will be in exact proportion to the industry and talent that they may display in the service of the public.

Calcutta, April 29th 1819.

☞ *The present Number of the* Hurkaru, *as well as the one published yesterday, having been circulated generally throughout Calcutta, for the purpose of enabling the public to form a judgment regarding the new mode of publication adopted, the Proprietors beg to solicit the patronage of those who approve of their plan, as they are left to depend on an increase of circulation to defray the many additional charges to which their desire to promote the accomodation of the public has subjected them.*

Calcutta, April 30, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 2D *June* 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D MAY, 1819.

THE undermentioned gentlemen cadetes for infantry who arrived in the Licensed Ship England on the 16th instant, having produced certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointment for this presidency, are admitted on the establishment and promoted to the rank of ensign.—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Mr. John Henry Irwin,
" Vincent Frederick Kennet,
" John Fawcett.

Bombay Castle 24th May 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charles Whitehill of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry to command his highness the Guicowar's Guard at Baroda, vice Walker deceased.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sct. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MR. JAMES HENDERSON, Mint Master.

Mr. Gilbert More, first Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. Thomas Williamson, Acting first Assistance to the Collector at Ahmedabad.

BENGAL.
CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.
APRIL 30. 1819.

MR. JOHN FORSYTH, Sub-Export Warehouse-Keeper.

Mr. WALTER NISBET, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 22D APRIL, 1819.

Mr. T. G. VIBART, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

The 30TH APRIL, 1819.

Mr. W. F. DICK. Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. T. C. SMITH, Register of the Dewanny Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

The Honorable W. H. L. MELVILLE, Assistant on the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces.

Mr. S. Mc DUNZEE, Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—May 26th, Lieut. Robert Bell, Bengal N. Infantry.

Ditto, Capt. Delamotte, Pioneers.

28sh, Lieut. S. D. Siordet, 2d Bat. 10th Regt from Surat.

Ditta, Lieut. J. Finlay, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. from Surat.

Dilto, Lieut. Leighton, Fort Adjutant from Surat.

Ditto, Major J. Salter, 1st Bat. 8th Regt from England.

Ditto, Dr. Smyttan, from England

23th, Lieut. E. Hulton, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. from Kandeish.

Ditto, Major B. B. Parlby, 7th Regt. Madras N. I. from England.

Ditto, Lieut. J. Thomas, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. from Mhow.

Ditto, Capt. Brackenbury, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

Ditto, Cadet S. J. Smith, from England.

30th, Cornet G. J. Paul, 1st Light Cavalry.

31st Lieut. W. Hewit, 1st of the 3d from Deckan.

Ditto, Lieut. G. Clark, 2d 9th from Malwan.

DEPARTURES.—26th, George White, 2d Bat. 2d Regt. to Malwan.

Ditto, Lieut. Robert Trew, Madras Infantry to Madras, on board the Minden.

27th, Lieut. John Lawrie, Artillery. to Ahmednuggur.

31st, Lieut. C. Walkins, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

Ditto, Major Wm. Hull, Deputy Commissary General to Deckan.

Ditto, Capt. J. Hallifax, Deputy Adjutant General P. D. A. to Deckan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Boreas is inadmisable in its present shape, Mathematical studies can have no relation to Tavern adventures.

Vociferator, must wait for the next equinoctial Gale.

Errata in our last, in the arrivals at St. Helena, for the Hannah read the Samarang. Under the article Red Sea, for Sokelar read Loheia.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 2d June, 1819.

The arrival of our regular ships as announced in our Extra of Saturday last, has put us in possession of English papers up to the 26th January, copious extracts from which will be found in our subsequent columns. The article of most interest is of course the meeting of the grand council of the nation, and truly desirable it is to know, that almost their first debate has been for the purpose of ameliorating human misery by enacting laws not only for the prevention of crime, but for the more justly awarding punishments. In this the great good and lamented Sir S. Romily is taken as an example, and happy are we to record, the many respectable names that tread in his steps. Amongst the foremost in this laudable undertaking, are the corporation of London, Mr. Bennet, Sir James Macintosh, Mr. Clive and many others, that lead us to suppose that the criminal laws will undergo a complete revision. It has been said that no less a sum than 50,000£ is annually expended in prosecutions for the forging of Bank notes, if this sum was expended in the education of the lower orders, in and about the metropolis, we should think it would be laying the axe to the root of the disease at once. The crime itself would be no more known.

St. Helena. There is no foundation says the Courier, for the report that Sir Hudson Lowe, is to be removed from his government.

Dr. Halloran. The case of this unfortunate occupied much of the attention of the House of Commons on the 25th of January when a petition was presented from him at the Bar of the house; the treatment of convicts in general and the state of the convict ships was represented by, Sir Isaac Coffin, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Bernel, and many others. The ship in question however appears to have sailed and Sir Isaac Coffin, declared that he did not expect that a single man of them would reach the Cape of Good Hope alive.

Duke of Richelieu. It is said that the Duke after returning from Aix-laChapelle crowned with laurels has been obliged to resign his situation of Minister of Finance. The reason assigned is his attempting to form a Royalist ministry without the aid of the independant party.

The Brothers. We find the this vessel has again departed from Calcutta, we suppose on another voyage to Ochtosk. We have been long and anxiously looking for the promised narrative of her last voyage, and are happy to find that, (for we must suppose) the profit, of the former voyages, has held out encouragement, for a renewal.

Free Traders. The arrivals during this last week have been the Loyalty, last from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Kingsmill, from Liverpool 28th January and Joanna the 11th May.

Muscat. We hear from this place that the Imaum, has signified his high approbation of the ship lately built for him at Bombay, and regrets that the singular constitution of his Government does not allow him the priviliege of confering the honor of Knighthood on our venerable builder.

Poonah. Squalls and rain have been frequent since the 25th, and the roads will be shortly impassable.

We find that the destination of the ships General Harris, and Herefordshire, have been on a sudden changed, the latter ship now comes to St. Helena, and Bombay, and the former one to China, Captain J. Money hat resigned, the command of the Herefordshire and is succeeded by Captain William Hope.

The Cholera. Broke out on board his majesty's ship Eden, on Monday last, and we are concerned to state that no less than four victims have already fallen a sacrifice to it, amongst those are the Master, and a Midshipman.

The weather during this last week has been excessive hot and close, the Thermometer has been generally at 90 which with the general absence of wind in the mornings and evenings has rendered this last week more than usually oppressive.

Cotton. A few struggling boats still continue to come in, but on looking over our last years report we find, that we have little more then half the actual quantity in Bombay, at this present time that we had last year.

It is remarkable that in the course of four months we should have to record the death of the great Warren Hastings, his celebrated antagonist Sir Philip Francis, and one of his able defenders Lord Ellenborough.

The Journals from the other presidencies have been by no means regular for these some weeks.

We have given room in our present number for an address to the public, by the proprietors of the Bengal Hurkaru, on their issuing a daily paper, of the form of the Calcutta Journal.

FROM THE LAST COURIER.

We are sorry to hear, from a letter dated 17th May 1819 from Camp Putchan near Dundooka in Kattawar, that the plague has made its way to the village of Phoodra 2 miles north of the camp. It was conveyed there 5 days prior to the date of the letter by a woman of the Bramin cast, a resident at Rozetrah, but who on being infected with it, got conveyed on a cart to Phoodra to the house of some of her relations for relief. Two persons who attended her for the purpose of lifting her on and off the cart became infected likewise and died soon after. The people of Phoodra, who assisted in carrying away and burning the bodies became infected also, and one of them had died, and a relation of the poor woman who went from Dundooka to see her during her illness, returned unwell, but was immediately sent out of the latter village to the one she had come from.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The Charles Grant on her passage to this place fell in with the Islands of Juan de Nova, and ascertained that their Longitude is very erroneous. We hope to be enabled, in our next number to give some more particulars.

The Lady Borringdon, also discovered a shoal on her outward bound passage, with regard to which we are in the same predicament as the former.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Essex, fell in with and spoke the Travellen, in the end of April, after she had landed our worthy Recorder at the Isle of France.

The Carron of this port and the Leda Free Trader left Liverpool, the same day as the Kingsmill. The Bombay Merchant was also advertised for Freight, in the middle of January.

The Cerberus, a Kings packet is the next ship for England, and is to sail about the 10th instant.

On the 13th March the Vansittart,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

spoke the Layton, for Ceylon with Troops and the Carron, for Bombay, in Latitude 29-42 S. and 28-36 W. she spoke also in Longitude 42-56 E. the Prince Regent, and Catherine Forbes.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 26th, Ship Loyalty Free Trader, Captain Wm. Stevens, rom London, 17th November.

27th, Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmal Dewa, from Surat.

28th, The H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Captain Charles Mortlock, from England, 27th January.

Ditto, Ditto Ship Charles Grant, Captain Hugh Scott, from England, 27th January.

Ditto, Ditto Ship Camden, Captain Thomas Larkins, from England, 27th January.

29th, Ditto Ship Essex, Captain Richard Nisbet, from England, 30th January,

Ditto, Ditto Ship Inglis, Captain Thomas Boradaile, from England, 27th January.

Ditto, Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bahadoor, from Goa.

30th, Ship Kingsmill Free Trader, Captain R. McDwall, from Liverpool, 28th January.

Ditto, The H. C. Cruizer Ariel Lieut, J. H. Grubb, from Mangalore, 16th May.

31st, Ditto Ditto Psyche, Lieut. J. M. Guy, from Bancote, 29th May.

June 1st, H. C. Ship Vansittart, Captain Robert Dalrymple, from England, the 27th January, last from Johanna.

PASSENGERS PER H. C. SHIP LOWTHER CASTLE.

Major Parlby. Madras Establishment, Mrs. Parlby, Mrs. Mack, Miss C. Fordyce, Lieut. P. Terrel, Bombay Marine,—Mr. G. Hyde, Mr. G. Blair, *Writers*.—Mr. Wiliam Reynolds, Mr. Charles Wright, Mr. E. Willoughby, Mr. James Lascelles, *Cadets*.—Mr. Bone, returning to Malacca.

PASSENGERS PER CHARLES GRANT.

Dr. and Mrs. Sproule, Mr. and Mrs, Gray, Dr. Smyttan, Miss Smyttan, Major Salter, Lieut. Goodridge, H. C. Marine, Miss Higgins, Miss Pottinger, Miss I. C. Pottinger, Mr. Smith, *Cadet*, Mr. G. Scott, for Penang 30 troops, 20 marine boys.

PASSENGERS PER EARL CAMDEN.

Mr. Thomas Willis, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. George W. Blachley, Mrs. Jane Flynne, Mary Ann Flynne, Mr. James Hardy, H. M. 67th Regt. Lieut. Emer Baynham, Mr. Averel Leckly, Mr. Richard Janns, Mr. Robert Baxter, Mrs. L. E. Baxter, Miss Parkhurst, Mr. Henry Christy, Mr. Curtes Cloak, Mr. J. Clendon, Mr. G. Pilcher, Mr. George Osborne.

PASSENGERS PER H. C. SHIP ESSEX.

Mr. Thomas Gidley, Mr. Othemiel Gidley, *Cadets*.—80 Recruits, 4 Women 4 Children.

PASSENGERS PER H. C. SHIP INGLIS.

Major J. Wellington, 17th Light Dragoons, Captain J. Brackenbury 17th Light Dragoons, Mrs. Brackenbury and Child, Lieut. W. H. Fisk. 17th Light Dragoons, Surgeon George Ridsdale, Lieut. H. Watts, and, Lieut. E. Mitchell 47th Regiment, Ens gn A. O. Donnel, 66th Regiment, Mr. Harry Borradaile, Writer, Lieut. P. Breton, Bombay Artillery, William Dowall, Cadet, J. Dixon, Free Mariner, George Christian, Native Servant, 60 Troops 20 Marine Boys.

PASSENGERS PER KINGSMILL.

Wm. Brickshank, 2d officer, Patrick Stewart, Purser, John Lane, Midshipman, and 6 Seamen of the H. C. Ship Vansittart, left behind at Johanna

PASSENGERS PER VANSITTART.

Major Wilson, 17th Light Dragoons, Cornet Fancourt, do, Messrs Glass and Boyd, writers, Peyton, Johnson, Sanden, and Butler, Cadets, Smith, and Colquepper free Mariners.

DEPARTURES.—May 26th, His M. Ship Minden, William Paterson, Esq. C. B. Captain to Trincomalie, Bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. and K. C. B. Commander in Chief in Indian Seas.

Ditto, Ship Asia, Captain W. P. Fulcher, to China.

27th, Ship Isabella, Captain F. Bignall, to Calcutta.

Ditto, The H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. J. M. Guy, to Bancote.

28th, Grab Sallamy Savoy, Naqudah Moosajee Ebram, to Malay Coast.

Ditto, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to Bengal.

31st, Ship Asia Free Trader, Captain James Lindsay, to Cork.

June 2d, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Briggs to China.

Ditto, H. M. Eden, Capt. Loch, to Trincomalie.

PASSENGERS BY CORNWALLIS.

Mr. Beck, Junior, Mrs. Beck, Mr. Baretto.

PASSENGERS BY ASIA.

John Gilder, Assistant Surgeon 67th Regiment, Mathew Sopwith Captain Company's Service, Thomas Appach, Esq. Merchant.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship John Taylor, Captain Atkinson, for London.

Ship Waterloo, Captain Lovel, for ditto.

Ship Lady Borringdon, Captain Living, for ditto.

Ship Bosworth, Captain Frazer, for ditto.

Ship Cerberus, Captain——for ditto.

Ship Ann, Capt. Riddoch, for China

Ship Bannerman, Capt.——for do.

Brig Prime, Captain Lewis for Penang.

Ship Futtay Alvadood, Captain Richardson, for Bussorah.

French.—Ship L'amiable Peggy, Capt. Fournier for Bordeaux,

Ship Bourbon, Captain——for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche, Sylph, Ariel,

H. C. SHIPS.

Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Earl Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Asia Felix, Bannerman, Helen, Glorioso, Glenelg, Fatteh Alvadood,

BENGAL.

Hibernia, brig.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy,

AMERICANS.

America.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Jemima, Barkworth, Lady Borringdon, John Taylor, Cerberus, Hyperion, Waterloo, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill.

FRENCH.

L'aimable Peggy, Bourbon, Enterprise.

PORTUGUESE.

Europa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

May 6th, H. C. Ship Ernaud, Captain D. Jones, from Bombay 6th April, and Madras 1st May.

Off Calcutta.

May 2d The Ganges, and Brig Maria.

7th, The H. C. Ship Ernaud.

Passengers per Ernaud.

From Madras.

His Excellancy Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet G. C. B. Commander in Chief at Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, C. B. Quarter Master General.

Major Waugh.

Captain Edeu, } Aide de Camp to

Lieut. Van Bunlic, } His Excellency.

Mr. Stephenson, Surgeon.

Mr. Floyer, } Bengal Civil Ser-

Mr. Taylor, } vice.

Mr. Mackintosh, Free Merchant.

Trimbucjee Danglia, State Prisoner.

From Bombay.

Major Colebrook.

Mr. J. Furlong and W. Boyce, Free Merchant.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Actæon, Captain John Mackey, for the Isle of France, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

May 6th, Ship Brixton, Captain C. London, for the Cape of Good Hope.

American Ship Heroine, Captain Charles Smith for Boston.

Ship Lord Suffield, Captain R. Brown, for London.

Ship Lady Sophia, Captain J. G. Duncan, for Batavia.

7th, Ship Palmers, Captain E. C. Smith, for Madras.

Ship Harriet, Captain E. Studd, for Muscat, Buehire and Bussorah.

Ship Eugenia, Captain W. E. Tyrer, for the Persian Gulf.

Ship Venus, Captain G. Dawson, for Trincomalie.

8th, Ship Travancore- Captain J. Boag, for the Persian Gulph.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS

ON THE 8TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The Cambridge. Danish Ship Kronprindsessiu, and the outward bound Ship Speke.

Passed down,—The Union.

Kedgeree.

Remains,—The Lady Carrington, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 13, Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, from Bombay 27th april; do Ship Aurora Percy Earl, from Colombo 5th May; 19. brig Fair Trial, C. F. Davis, from Porto Novo 14th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 13, Ship Aurora, P. Earl, for Calcutta; 15, Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, for do,; 16, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Masulipatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 23d May, the lady of Major Hough, deputy Military Auditor General, of a son.

At Jumbooseer, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In camp at Mhow in Malwa, on the 11th May, Lieutenant Tho. Tylecote, Adj. 1st Bat. Gr. Regt. most sincerely regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him the service has lost a most zealous Officer and his numerous friends a sincere and worthy gentleman.

On the night of the 27th May, at the house of R. Eckford Esq. the Lady of Capt. James Eckford of the 3d Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, aged 18.

Ditto Charles Mitchell, Lieutenant of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

Ditto Catharine Margaret, Infant Daughter of Mr. George Mc'Donald, at the Engineers Department.

30th, Caroline Robson, Infant Daughter of Lieut. Robson, of the Bombay European Regiment.

31st, Mr. William Mackey, midshipman of His Majesty's ship Eden.

June 1st, Mr. James Wilson, Master of His Majesty's ship Eden.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE. On Saturday, the 8th instant, Mr. William Gonsalves, to Miss Mary Ann Pisson.

BIRTH. On the 8th instant, Mrs. John Mercado, of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W. Baine, of a Son.

DEATHS. On Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, (supposed by the bite of a snake,) Jane Scott, daughter of Mr. T. B. Scott, aged 7 years—a sweet interesting child.

On the 30th ultimo. Reginald, the Infant Son of the Hon'ble Sir Antony Buller, Knight.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Colonel George M'Kenochie, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Isabella Alison, youngest daughter of the late James Alison, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

Jan. 13, Frederick, eldest son of W. Manning Esq. M. P. to Elizabeth Edmunda, eldest daughter of E Turner Esq. of Stock Rockford, Lincolnshire.

At Kensington, by the Rev. Henry Taylor, Mr. Thomas Dutton, of King-street, merchant, to Mrs. H. Strother, widow of the late Thomas Strother, Esq. of Wellclose-house, near Leeds.

Oct. 21, at Belford, Northumberland, John W. Younghusband, Esq. of Elwick, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Dean, of Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire.

Oct. 26, at St. Mary's, Reading, the Rev. John Tydd Moor, A. M. eldest son of Arthur Moor, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, to Charlotte, 4th daughter of John Bockett, Esq. of Southcotte Lodge, Barks.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1818, in the colony of Demary, the lady of I. Henry H. Holms, Esq. of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 23d instant, the lady of Samuel Sanders, Esq. of Old Palace-yard, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 23d instant, in Laymour-place, New-road, Mrs. P. M. Wylie, of a son.

DEATHS.—Saturday, Mrs. Batten, wife of the Rev. S. E. Batten, and of the Masters of Harrow, after the birth of a son.

Jan. 11, at St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in the 72d year of his age, the Hon. Thomas Roper, great uncle of the present Lord Teynham.

Oct 22, aged 41, G. F. Burnaby, Esq. youngest son of the late venerable Archdeacon of Leicestershire.

Oct. 24, aged 68, Mr. Simeon Bull, of Holles-street, Cavandish-square

Oct. 25, aged 77, Charles Clowes, Esq. of Delaford, Bucks.

Oct. 26, in Queen-street, Bloomsbury, aged 66, Mrs. Bryant, widow of the late Rev. Edward Bryant, of Newport Essex,

Oct. 27, at Enfield-highway, Middlesex, aged 68, Mrs. Esther Hacker, relict of Daniel Hacker, Esq.

Oct. 27, aged 64, James Quilter, Esq. of Hadley, Middlesex,

Oct. 27, in St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, aged 68, Josias Walley, Esq.

On the 21st instant, at 59, Hatton-garden, after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitute and resignation, James Clark, M. D., and F. A. S., for many years member of his Majesty's Council in the island of Dominica; and is justly and sincerely regreatted by a numerous of relatives and friends.

On the 23d instant, in George-street, New-road, aWtken Morgan, Esq. formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. Hanwell, wife of Captain Henwell, late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

On Saturday, the 23d instant, at his house in Doctor's commons, after a severe and lingering illness, Samuel Pearce Parson, Esq. LL. D. in the 55th year of his age, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

On the 25th July, 1818, at Padang, in the island of Sumatra, of a violent fever, incurred by fatigue, Joseph Arnold, M. D., F. L. S., aged 37, a native of Beeles, in Suffolk, who, after having circumnavigated the globe, and visited its most remote regions, in pursuit of natural History, fell at last a victim to his intense, applecation to science the love of which had led him to accompany the Honorable Sir Stamford Raffles to that pestilential is, land.

Dec. 22.—Soon after five o'clock, Sir Philip Francis died, at his house in St. James's Square, after an illness of upwards of five months. An express was immediately sent off to Mr. Francis, his son, who was on a visit to the Earl of Bristol, at Ickworth Park, Suffolk. Sir Philip was in his 79th year.

Calcutta.

We subjoin the account taken from an American paper of the circumstances attending the capture and confiscation of the American schooner *Traveller*, at California, and we have also, examined a protest made at Canton, in which among other valuable articles of cargo, we find a quantity of large pearls mentioned.

The outrage described in the subjoined letter calls for the immediate attention of our government. Mr. Wilcocks is a gentleman of unimpeachable honour and integrity, well known in this city; and from the editorial paragraph in the New-York Gazette, it would seem that Mr. Gaul, the writer of the letter, is not less worthy of implicit confidence.

We can add no interest to the following narrative by any remarks on its nature or tendency. We give it as a highly interesting statement of facts, under the proper signature of a gentleman who is well known in this city.—[*Edit. New York Gazette.*

Pitro, March 6th, 1818.

JAMES DRAKE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you of my present unpleasant situation, and to request the favour of your sending an extract of this letter to my friend J. J. Vasques, New-York.

Soon after my arrival in Lisbon, I did myself the pleasure to write you, informing you of my intention of leaving that place for China; and arrived in Canton Sept. 1815, in the ship Bragance, of New-York, with the intention of returning to Amsterdam; but the voyage, owing to circumstances, being changed, and the ship returning to New-York, I determined to remain in China, and there formed a connexion with Mr. J. S. Wilcocks, of Philadelphia, who was then fitting out a vessel for Valparaiso. In December we sailed in the schooner Traveller with a cargo of teas and silks for Port Jackson, New South Wales, and the Coast of Chili, supposing the ports on that coast to be open to the commerce of strangers, and after discharging the teas at Port Jackson, and taking in a quantity of India goods, sailed for Coquimbo, and there learned that the ports were shut. Finding it therefore impossible to trade, left there for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of repairing the vessel and procuring provision. Sailed thence in December 1816, for a Russian settlement called Bodego on the coast of New Albion, in the hope of disposing of the cargo, but without success; in consequence of which found it necessary to proceed to the Coast of California, and was there ten months, during which time we rendered many services to the government, in consideration of which, the government of Upper California granted us pezmission to take a cargo of grain to Loreto, the seat of government of Lower California, and situated in the gulf of the same name; where upon our arrival we found the inhabitans and the troops in the utmost distress without a bushel of any kind of grain in the place, in which situation they had been for nearly a month; in short our arrival was looked upon as a most fortunate occurrence, and to use the words of the people of Loreto, was considered as a perfect "God send."

The cargo we sold to the government, and instead of taking advantage of their distressed situation, as many would have done, we let them take the cargo at their own price. After being at Loreto about a fortnight, discharging the cargo and repairing the vessel, were at length ready for sea. My friend Wilcocks and myself went on shore to take leave of the Governor, with whom, as we could not sail until the land breeze set in, we supped. During the time of supper, some of the very people whom we had clothed and perhaps saved from starving a few days before, headed by a Spaniard from Lima, a fellow of desperate character, without the knowledge of the Governor, boarded the schooner, cut her cables, and took her to a port called Gnaymas, on the opposite side of the Gulf, about 24 hours sail from Loreto, leaving us and the boats crew on shore, with nothing more than we stood in. When it was known where they had taken the schooner to, we lost no time in setting out for Guaymas, expecting that the Government would not hesitate for a moment (considering the circumstance of the vessel being in a King's port, with the sanction of the Governor of the Californias, and in short under the protection of the Spanish flag) to give her up. But the reverse, I am sorry to say for the honour of the Spanish nation, is the case. The vessel, without trial, has been condemned, and her cargo sold, and ourselves and all the crew made close prisoners, in which situation we have been now nearly three months. How long this will last, or what the result will be, God only knows. I am of opinion however that in the end, the property, considering all circumstances, must be restored. The decision will, however, not be known for some months yet, as it depends on the Viceroy of Mexico.

You will, I dare say, be at a loss to

(*To be continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

TO ELIZA.

For thee may Love his chain of gold,
Each link begirt with wild flowers, twine;
With roses cover every fold,
And dew them o'er with purple wine.

Hope may her wings around thee wave,
And, pointing on with beaming eye,
Fan the wild mists of Care away,
And gild each hue that decks the sky.

Hymen, with streaming flambeaux bright,
May dance around his altar gay,
And swear with blazing torch to light
Thee far on life's unruffled way.

And Plenty may, with copious horn,
Come first of all the nymphs so fain,
To greet thee oh that joyous morn,
With Health and Mirth in endless train.

May sober Memory come at eve,
With mirror like the moonlight wave,
Where, calmly bright, each joy shall leave
A lovelier tint than first it gave.

But me no glittering chain of gold
The urchin blind hath doom'd to wear;
But fretting iron, creeping cold,
Hath cuff'd my bosom to despair.

Hope withering died, and Hymen frowns,
And Plenty's horn is void to me;
And Health and Mirth, and all, have flown,
All—save the lingerer Memory.

ETAT DE LA FRANCE. L'AN 26.

Le peuple Francais	A	B	C
La gloire nationale	F	A	C
Quarante trois departemens		C	D
L'Armée	D	P	C
Les braves		H	E
Le roi n'est pas		M	E
Les pairs	E	B	T
Les deputés		H	T
La dete		G	T
Le credit		B	C
La liberté de la presse		O	T
La charte		L	U D
Les ministres		A	T

The solution lies giving the letters their full and distinct French pronunciation.

THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS.

The Chevalier's letters to his mother excited the attention of all Europe, by their elegance and sensibility; one trait, in addition, will finish his character. He had an old female servant, who fooled him every day; he was frequently told of it, and asked why he did not turn her away? his only reply was—" *If I do, who will take her?*"

(*Continued from the third page.*)

know the situation of the place from which this is dated; I have therefore thought proper to give it you. It situated in latitude 28 North, and 108 West longitude 30 leagues North East of the Gulf of California, and about 200 leagues North East of St. Blas.

I beg to be remembered in the kindest manner to my friends Murdock, Scull, Wilson, &c.

I am, dear sir, your most obdt. servt.

(Signed) DAVID W. M. GAUL.

The facts, which are stated in this account, speak for themselves, and it only remains for us to give in addition, such information regarding the steps to which they have led, as has reached Calcutta. This it is the more interesting to know, since risks to a considerable extent have been taken in Calcutta on the *Traveller*, and accordingly her restoration becomes a matter especially to be desired by those who wish well to the commercial interests of the settlement. We have been informed, then, that as soon as Mr. Gaul's statement appeared in Philadelphia, Mr. Ingersoll, Attorney General for the state of Pensylvania, proceeded to Washington, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the General Government in the business. The *Macedonian* frigate, Captain Downes, being under sailing orders for the Pacific Ocean, he intended to request from the President an order to the Commander of the frigate to go the Court of California, and demand the release of the Captain and crew of the *Traveller* as well as the entire restoration of the property seized. It was not doubted that this order would be given, and we may soon look for some account of the results.

In the end of February, a French ship was expected to arrive at Canton from California, and she was looked for with anxiety by those who felt interested in the fortunates of the individuals seized.

A second letter, of a few days' later date, and written from a more southern port of the United States, details transactions equally villainous and piratical.

DEAR SIR, *Charleston, Sept.* 18 1818.

The brig Globo arrived here on th 16th, and was entered at the Custom House as bound from Bombay to Lisbon. This morning, the Custom Master of this port seized her, in consequence of the information given to him by the Portuguese Consul C. P. L. Westernport, stating that the brig was a prize. Mr. J. H. Mitchell sent an order to apprehend the officers and crew, and confronting their evidence, they declared that she was the Portuguese brig Globo, the property of Jeronimo Arantes of Lisbon, coming from Bombay and bound to Bahia, with a cargo of cotton, pepper, &c. and that when she was captured by the brig Patriota Irresistible, Captain Daniels, off St. Salvador, she was sent to the Island of Margarita, but finding that that Island was in the hands of the Royalists, they altered her destination, and ordered her to the first port in the United States.

After these depositions, the Prize Master, Alverto Garcia Elvira, *alias* Grenville; the Master, Vicente Martines, *alias* Benjamin Glover; two seamen belonging to the brig Patriota, called Thomas Wrights and William Clark, and eleven negros were conducted to prison.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of May.

	Vessels	Tons
Free Traders,	13	5993
Country Ships, for Great Britain,	2	1103
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	30	9495
Country Ships, for Sale or waiting Freight,	36	16052
American Vessels	12	3969
French Vessels,	5	2965
Portuguese Vessels,	2	500
Danish Vessels,	4	2308
Dutch Vessels,	1	145
Siamese Vessels,	1	350
Total	106	42475

Statement of the principal Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 30th of April, inclusive; with the previous Exports of the Year

	Britain	Foreign	Amer.	China	Ot. Places	Bales	Tons
Cotton, 300lb. Bales	7388	2081	1448	2699	73	13889	1860
Sugar, Baz. Mds.	41979	26491	43962	—	19208	131630	4818
Indigo, Fy. Mds.	32455	3965	2220	—	45	38715	1279
Salt Petre, Fy. Mds.	44691	383	15810	2491	8145	66130	2421
Ginger, Baz. Mds.	11903	1511	12162	—	3923	29499	1080
Silk, Baz. Mds.	142	206	—	—	1496	1844	67
Rice, Bag	105792	15140	3690	—	145803	270355	—
Piece Goods.	14184	90245	622567	1952	788967	1522185	—

A report was current yesterday morning that the brig *Brothers* had foundered, after leaving the Sand Heads, and that the crew had been saved by the *Ganges*, on which ship they had been brought to town. On enquiry we find this rumour to be in every way incorrect, although from the following authentic particulars our readers will be able to discover how the whole originated. It appears that the *Brothers* on reaching the Sand Heads had to encounter a very heavy gale, which she began to experience before the pilot who carried her out could quit her. He was accordingly carried off in her, and only found the opportunity of returning after she had got ten miles to the southward of Jagernaut, where the Ship *Ganges* received him on passing and brought him back to Calcutta. For two days it had blown very hard, but the *Brothers* sustained no damage whatever.

We regret to find that the last accounts from Asscerghur are such as to destroy the expectations formed regarding prize-money. These had advanced so high, that the friends of those, who have been employed in the besieging army, have been calculating on their respective shares of five crores of rupees. Unfortunately no money or valuables have been at all found, the only articles that might claim the latter character being twelve brass guns.

We find it stated that the Arabs, on marching out of the place in order to lay down their arms, appeared to hesitate, when the whole of the British line was ordered to load. The effect of this prompt measure was instantaneous: the Arabs surrendered their weapons and marched off immediately.

Madras.

Ceylon.—Private letters from Ceylon inform us that several ladies had lately ascended Adam's Peak. A party, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Twiselton, the Lady of Brigadier Shuldham, and the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, in company with Major Summerfield, Mr. Forbes, Capt. Walker, and Dr. Wilkins. The Rev. Mr. Twiselton ascended half way. The ladies had very near given up the attempt when they reached the part where the ascent is by chains, with a frightful abyss on either side. They, however, persevered, and their attempt was crowned with success. They are the first European ladies that ever ascended the Peak. Some Kandyans attended the ladies, and were very useful in assisting them at the dangerous parts. They are since jocularly called *The Peakite Trio.* No one at Columbo supposed that they would accomplish it; but English enterprise is not confined to one sex only. Brigadier Shuldham was expected to sail for Penang about the end of March.

In the last Gazette, we announced the loss of the Ship *Commerce*, Captain Dolge, in Coringa Bay, by Fire. The accounts since received state, that the Fire was first discovered at day break on the 3d, & before assistance could be procured, had spread in all directions—so that no hope remained of saving the Ship; happily a cargo boat was near, and preserved the lives of those on board—who are stated not to have had time to save any article of their property. The Captain, who was on shore, is a great sufferer we understand. The cause of this disaster had not been discovered; nor is it known, it appears, in what part of the Ship the fire broke out.

On Monday afternoon, *Kisthen, Armonum, Veramootoo*, and *Pyneandy*, four of the gang who have been the terror of the native inhabitants of Madras, and who were convicted and left for execution at the late Sessions, suffered the awful sentence of the Law. A great concourse of natives attended to witness this dreadful & impressive example; which took place soon after 3 o'clock, and will we trust have the effect such examples are intended to produce.

English Extracts.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

To-day is the mournful anniversary! The most distinguished portion of the inhabitants of the capital are on their way to St. Denis, to honour the memory of the most unfortunate and the most virtuous of our monarchs.

The news which is received from different parts of Germany is of a nature to cause some diversion to the public sorrow, in promising a happy futurity. Is shows that our new Ministry is as favourably judged of there as in France and with you.

Another queen, the old Queen of Spain, has closely followed to the tomb the Queen of Wertemberg. Some interesting particulars are related respecting the death of this young and beautiful Princess. She had a full eruption on the skin, when they brought her word, that a fire had burst out in the apartments of her children. She darted, half dressed, from her bed, and ran towards them. It was a false alarm, or at least the fire was already extinguished; but the fatal blow was given: the measles were struck in, and in a few hours suffocated the august invalid. The King was apprised of it; he was in the bath: he ran and found his wife dying and speechless. She stretched out her hand to him, and expired by his side.

It was impossible, for 13 hours, to prevail upon the King to let go the cold hand of his unfortunate consort, and to leave the funeral chamber. It was not till the following night, that, worn down by the double weight of grief and involuntary drowsiness, they succeeded in carrying him, to his separate apartments. There was a considerable uneasiness for some time respecting his health, already in a weak state.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers except the LORD CHANCELLOR.

A Morning Paper states, as a rumour prevalent among the Gentlemen at the Bar, that Lord ELDON has at length determined to resign the Seals. The Noble and Learned Lord will be followed into his retirement by the respect and esteem of every honest man in the kingdom. We have heard that he is to be succeeded by Lord MANNERS, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland. If this arrangement shall take place, it is added, that Sir J. LEACH will be presented with the Irish Seals, accompanied with a Barony.

The Marquis of BATH is to succeed Earl PAULETT as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset; the Earl of AYLESBURY is to be the new Knight of the Thistle; and the Earl of FIFE is to be the Lord of his Majesty's Bed chamber; *vice* Lord PAULETT.

Yesterday Viscount CASTLEREAGH arrived in town, at the Foreign Office, from his seat at North Cray; his health is improved.

A Court of Bank Directors were summoned to meet this day at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying the new Bank Note before Ministers, for their approbation, previous to its being issued to the public. Lord LIVERPOOL, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, &c. &c. are expected at the time appointed.

Among the numerous acts of Royal munificence which characterized her late MAJESTY, the following has been related by Mr. PENLEY, Manager of the Windsor Theatre.

"In the year 1801, while his brother, Mr. William Penly, and wife, were Performing at Weymouth, her MAJESTY gave a splendid Fete at Radipole, and employed Mr. W. Penley to asist in the decorations. Being much pleased with one of Mr. W. Penley's children, the QUEEN took the little boy under her protection, placed him at a school at Sherborne till he attained his 17th year, and then gave the youth a Commission in the Army, with 300 guineas to fit him out, which was paid by the late Colonel Disbrowe."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1819.

THE FUNDS.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK:

Bank Stock 272½—3 per Cent. Reduced 79¼79½
3 per Cent Cons. 78½½½—Cons. for Ac. 79¼78½79 3½ per Cent. 88½88½—4 per Cent. 98½ 97½
Navy 107½½½—Bank Long Anns. 20 9-16 7-16
India Bonds 87 88 pre.—Old Annuities 78½
Omnium 2½ ½ pre.—Exchequer Bills (2d.) 20 17 pr.

In the House of Commons, last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had on a previous meeting mentioned his intention to submit to the early consideration of the House the propriety of continuing the Restrictions on Cash Payments) gave notice that in consequence of a communication made to him last Friday by the Bank, it was now his intention to appoint, previously, a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Tierney treated the notice with derision, as a concession extorted from the weakness of Administration; and considered it as a measure intended to parry, rather than to produce effective enquiry. He would, he said, endeavour to prevent this *Secret Committee* from being made an instrument for the suppression of information.

It is a little singular, that the plans of Ministers should be altered by communications from the Bank, and more so, that if this be possible, the Bank should be left to choose the fit time for such communications. The appointment of the Committee must produce some benefit. It will bring out a new *data*, upon which reliance may be placed; and some progress at least will be made in arriving at a knowledge of the real practicability or impracticability of resuming Cash-payments. There is in this question this strange anomaly, that those

(*To be continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 2d June 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)
who most strenuously contend for the resumption of Cash-payments. say the thing is wholly hopeless and impossible, whilst those who resist it, say there is nothing more easy. Lord Lauderdale pronounces that gold cannot continue in circulation unless the Mint regulations shall be altered, so as remove the difference of one and a half per cent, between gold and silver, and the Ministers impute the disappearance of gold to the transitory disadvantage of the state of our exchange with foreign countries, and the operation of French loans.—The latter is a humiliating, and, as we think, a feeble reason. The cause is upon the face of it ridiculously inadequate. The foreign exchange is a more serious, and we fear a more stubborn obstacle. How is it that the boasted prosperity of our commerce has not inclined the balance? Is it that our prosperity is ideal, or rather that other nations have made at least equal progress with ourselves? The English trader does not start on equal terms. Let us consider his load of taxation, and the price he pays for labour (we do not for the present contemplate how far these are resolvable into the same thing), and we shall see that he carries enormous weight in the great race of industry.

The City of London Petition for the Mitigation of our Criminal Laws was presented by the two Sheriffs at the Bar of the House of Commons. From the observations of Mr. Bathurst, it would seem that this measure will meet with opposition. Combining it with the Police and Prison Regulations is mere mockery. Those who suggest such a course, equally mistake the public feeling, and the importance of the subject. It is ridiculous to talk of sinking into mere insignificance a question of such magnitude, as to demand the most comprehensive grasp of mind to legislate upon it.

A Petition was presented by Mr. Bennett, from a person of the name of *Halloran*, convicted of forging a frank. It complained of the shameful treatment of convicts on board, and their shocking depravity. This is a question which may well be joined with the Prison and Police Inquiries.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool made a communication similar to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the Bank Restriction, and gave notice of a Motion for the appointment of a Committee on this day se'nnight. His Lordship also brought in a Bill to vest the care of his Majesty's Person in his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which was read a first time. No observation was made as to the reduction or modification of the Windsor Establishment.

Dec. 11.—A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Capt. W. Hope was sworn into the command of the ship Herefordshire. The destinations of the following ships were thus altered, *viz.* Herefordshire, Capt. W. Hope, from China, to St. Helena, Bombay, and China; General Harris, Capt. G. Welstead, from St. Helena; Bombay, and China, to Prince of Wales' Island and China; Warren Hastings, Capt. R. Rawes, from China, to Prince of Wales' Island and China. The Marquis of Ely, of 1,257 tons, was taken up for one voyage in the Compauy's service.

MONTHLY PACKETS TO INDIA.

Perhaps many of our readers are unacquainted with the fact, that twelve East-India packets have been established by government within the last year, which are despatched regularly every month from Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, seven of them being employed between England, the Cape, and St. Helena, and the remaining five between that island and the various presidencies, independent of arrangements made for transmitting letters and newspapers by private ships almost daily, under certain legislative regulations.

Dec. 18.—The Redwing, Capt. Hunn, sailed with mails for St. Helena, the Cape, the Mauritius, Trincomalee and Bengal. Dr. and Mrs. Woolnough, for the Naval Hospital at the Cape of Good Hope, went out passengers by her.

NAVY.

Dec. 10.—The Sapphire, 24, Capt. Hart, for the Jamaica station; Levan, 24, Capt. Bartholomew, C. B. for the East Indies; and the Redwing. 18, Capt. Hunn, for St. Helena and the Cape, arrived at Portsmouth from the river. They will proceed to their destinations in a few days.

Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, of the Liffey, fitted for the Mediterranean station, has been appointed to the Revolutionaire, which ship is to be fitted for the East-Indies.

The Dauntless, Capt. the Hon. V. Gardner, fitting out at Portsmouth, is intended, for the East-India station. Lieuts. G. Baker, S. Jervoise, and R. H. Cockerell are appointed to her.

Sir William Scott has decided, that in all cases of capture of ships in rivers, harbours, &c. by joint expeditions (army and navy), the parties are not entitled to head money; but only when captured at sea and by ships alone.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

Paris, Dec. 5.—Capt. Freycinet, commander of the corvette l'Uranie, is on his way to the Southern hemisphere. He has instructions to determine the configuration of the globe, to make observations respecting the variations of the needle, and the intensity of magnetic powers; to devote his attention to meteorological operations and general physic which are connected with the theory of the earth; and finally, to obsegvations on natural history, above all, in what relates to animals. The last accounts which have been received from him were dated from the Cape of Good Hope; the crew enjoyed the most perfect health, and the learned navigator was preparing to pursue his important mission.

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning; but its contents present nothing of a striking kind. The Dutch Papers, which are to the 23d instant, mention that the King of France has given permission to several more of the persons banished by the Royal Ordinances, to return to France, and that on the event of his Coronation, it is expected an amnesty will be extended to all the rest.

The Diet of Frankfort commenced its Sittings on the 16th instant, but only preliminary matters occupy their first attention.

Three Mails from Hamburgh have also arrived. Count Las Casas has just published in Germany a Work, entitled, "*Projet de Petition au Parliament Angleterre*," the object of which is to persuade the English nation to grant to Napoleon a free residence either in Great Britain or North America.

The Emperor Alexander was expected to return to his capital by the 4th of this month. The Schah of Persia has sent to his Imperial Majesty a present of thirty fine Persian horses.

The Porte has just launched two 74's. The Sultan, with all his Ministers, was present on the occasion. M. A. Pisani, second interpreter of the English Embassy, permitted his children to go and see the ship launched. Two days after the son, who was 14 years of age, was seized with the plague, and died in 48 hours.

Enchange at Hamburgh on London the 19th Jan. 32. 8.—32. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 23.

The undermentioned Officers to have a step of rank in the Army, having been omitted in former recommendations for services in the field:—

BREVET.—Majors James Hugonin, of the 4th Light Dragoons; John Henry Bell, of the 16th light dragoons; Thomas Hutchins, of the 3d light; Samuel Mitchell, of the rifle brigade; Thomas Wemyss, of the 50th foot; Robert B. Gabriel, of the 2d dragoon guards; H. Thomas, of the 27th foot; Adam Peebles, of the 9th foot; Charles Cameron, of the 3d foot; William Rowan, of the 52d foot; James Campbell, of the 45th foot; James Walsh, of the 91st foot; John Marcus Clements, of the 18th Light Dragoons; James Shawe, on half pay, 43d foot; Lord Charles Fitzroy, of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards; Lord Arthur W. M. Hill, of the 2d Dragoons; Thomas, H. Brone, on half-pay, 23d foot; George Fitz-Clarence, on half-pay, 24th Dragoons; to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Captains Peter Wilkie, of the 92d foot; Henry Bowyer, Late of the Royal Artillery; William Lighton Wood, of the 4th foot; Henry Thomas Shaw, of the 4th foot; Henry Baynes, of the Royal Artillery; Joseph Thomas Pidgeon, of the 71st foot; Mungo Macpherson, of the 42d foot; Charles George Gray, of the Rifle Brigade; Robert N. Nickle, of 88th foot; Patrick Sandilands, of the Coldstream Guards; Charles Knight, of the 33d foot; Alexander Barton, on the 12th Light Dragoons; John Sheddon, of the 52d regiment; John Townsend, of the 14th Light Dragoons; William, Bolesler Dundas, of the Royal Artillery; Richard Weyland, of the 16th Light Dragoons; John Stewart, on half pay, 98th foot; Alexander Wedderburn, of the Coldstream Guards, Lord R. Cockcock, of the 14th Light Dragoons; william Mackay, of the 68th foot: W. Meadow, Hamerton, of the 7th foot; William Tomkinson, of the 16th Light Dragoons; Charles George Napier of the Royal Artillery; William Webber, of the Royal Artilery; John Neave Wells, of the Royal Engineers; Digby Mackworth, of the 18th Light Dragoons; Alexander Thomson, of the Royal Engineers; Beaumont Lord Hothan, of the Coldstream Guards; James Freeth, of the, of the Royal Staff Corps; Hon. Erancis Russell, of the 52d Foot; Hon. Charles Gore, of the 85th Foot; Alexander Cameron, of the 21st Foot; Robert Hutchinson Orde, of the Royal Artillery; william Brereton, on half-pay of Royal Artillery, William Henry Stewart, on half-pay, of the Rifle Brigade; to be Majors in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE Jan. 23.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.—Lieut. H. R. Bullock, from the half-pay of the 23d Light, Dragroons, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Polhill who exchanges.

11th Regt. of Light Dragoons.—Lieut L. M. Cooper, from the 20th Light Dragroons, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Mollroy, who retires upon the half-pay of the 20th Light Dragroons, receiving the difference. Quarter-Master J. Henderson, from the half-pay of the 6th West india Regt. to be Quarter-Master vice J. Hall, who exchanges.

20th Ditto.—J. Cook, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Douglas, promoted.

4th Regt. of Foot.—Ens. F. W. Warre, from half-pay of the 83d Foot, to be Ensign, vice T. E. H. Holland, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

7th Ditto.—Lieut. R. Greaves, from the half pay of the regt. to be Lieut., vice P. Hannam, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

12th Ditto—Major W. Verner, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Carnite, who retires,

21th Ditto.—Lieut. R. Creser from half-pay of the 7th, Foot to be Paymaster, vice R. Mackay, who retires on half-pay.

32d Ditto.—Capt. R. Dillion, to be Major, by purchase vice Calvert, promoted in the 72d Foot. Lieut. R. T. Belcher, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Dillon. Eu. J. Birtwhistle, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Belcher. J. Park, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Birtwhistle.

45th Ditto.—Lieut. D. S. Schonfeldt, from the 73d Foot, to be Lieutnant, vice W. F. Reynett, who retries upon half-pay of the 73d Foot, receiving the difference.

53d Ditto.—Asst. Surgeon Monat, J. M. D., from the 21st Light Dragoons, to be Assistaut-surgeon, vice W. Pollock, who retires upon half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons.

54th Ditto.—Captain C. L. Fitzgerald from the half-pay of the 88th Foot, to be [illegible] of a Company, vice G. F. Stack, who exchanges.

56th Ditto.—Asst.-Surgeon J. Macdonnell, M. D., from the half-pay of the 50th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon. vice T. Lukis, who exchanges.

63d Ditto.—En. H. W. S. Stewart, from the 92d Foot, to be Engsign, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

83d Ditto.—Second Lieut. W. Driberg, from the half-pay of he late 3d Ceylon Regt. to be Ensign, vice T. Young, who exchanges receiving the difference.

92d Ditto.—Ens. G. Gordon, the 63d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment.—Col. W. Torrens, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Clifton, who retires. Brevet Major R. W. H. H. Vyse, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Torrens.

Staff.—Commissary.—Acting Deputy Commissary-General W. Booth, to be Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces.

The Paris Papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday arrived this morning.

The Coronation of Louis is now said to be fixed for the 3d of May, the day of his Majesty's return to France in 1814.

The news received through the Brussels Papers of the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg, is confirmed. Her Majesty had had a slight attack of rheumatic fever, which was followed with an erysipelas of the face, which flying to the brain, occasioned an attack of apoplexy, which ended fatally. The grief of the King is said to be most profound.

The Empress of Russia, the late Queen's sister-inlaw, was expected at Stutgard on the very evening of this melancholy event. An Adjutant-General was immediately dispatched with the tidings to the Empress; and it was expected that her Majesty would not come forward to Stutgard, but return to her sister the Queen of Bavaria, at Munich.

The late Queen of Wirtemberg was born on the 22d of May, 1788, and was first married to a Prince of Holstein Oldenbourg, who left her a widow in 1812. After the general Peace in 1814, she accompanied her brother, the Emperor Alexander, in his visit to England, and left among all ranks of people in this country, who had an opportunity of appreciating her character, a most favourable impression of her virtues and attainments. She was married on the 24th January, 1816, to the King of Wirtemberg, to whom she bore two children, daughters both living. By her first marriage with the Prince of Oldenbourg, she had two sons, who also survive her.

Prince Paul, brother of the Kings, is now presumptive heir to the Crown of Wirtemberg.

The remains of the Queen of Spain, after having lain three days in state, were conveyed on the 29th of December, with the accustomed pomp, to the Monastery of St. Lawrence, the burial place of the Royal Family of Spain. Ferdinand has so far got over his grief, that he transacts bussiness daily with his Ministers, and takes exercise with the infants in the Casa del Campo; but the sister of the Queen, the young Princess of Portugual, is said to be inconsolable.

The latest advices received from Corunna at Madrid, state, that Insurgent Corsairs have again made their appearnce on the Coast of Gallicia, and

already made many prizes. A Corsair galliot is cruizing off Cape Ortegal, and a strong corvette, in the latitude of Cape Finisterre. The merchants of Coruna have been thrown into the greatest consternation.

In Private Letters from Spain, it is said that General Morillo has, in consequence of the serious complaints against his conduct in America, been recalled. We suspect that this is only a repetition of an old rumour.

It is affirmed that Bavaria has not yet accepted the pecuniary indemnity offered to it by Austria and acceded to by the Grand Duke of Baden. The Bavarian Ministers charged with this negociation, M. Pleffel and M. De Cetto, have returned to Munich without being able to come to any arrangment. The negociation is, it seems, to be renewed under the auspices of the Diet at Frankfort.

A number of Communes in the Grand Duchy of Hesse have concurred in an Address, to the Grand Duke, in which they supplicate his Highness to fulfil the solemn promise he made at the Congress of Vienna, of recognize the rights & dignity of his subjects, by establishing a Constitution founded on a legal representation of the people. The obligation, they are pleased to say, on the people to contribute by their arms and money to the defence of the State, only exists in union with their right to a share in the Government by means of an assembly of Representatives. The soundness of this principle will scarcely, we presume, be disputed; and if it is only maintained with as much spirit as it has been asserted, we have no fears that the people of Hesse, can much longer remain,, in times of peace and improvement like the present, in that state of vassalage of which they complain.

In the States of Wirtemberg the people appear to be also again on the alert in defence of their rights. The King having issued a mandate to the Magistrates to prepare the necessary information for a new Survey of the Kingdom, in order to the foundation of a new Land-Tax, those of Stutgard have presented an Address to his Majesty, requesting him to call the States-Geueral together, before any new Tax is imposed; and according to the right of the people of Wirtemberg, to tax themselves, to consult with their Representatives on that important subject. The following is the Answer which his Majesty's Ministers have been directed to give to this Remonstrance:—"That as on the dissolution of the last Assembly of the States, the way was pointed out which would lead to the calling of a new Assembly, the Government cannot be blamed for the want of such an Assembly; but that his Majesty has not on that account ceased to set a great value on a Representation of the People, and will therefore not hesitate to carry it into effect as soon as he shall be convinced, by suitable declarations, of that conciliatory disposition upon which alone the attainment, of the common object depends."

An official notification has been received at Cleves from Berlin, that the report which has been spread of the eventual cession of the Duchy of Cleves by Prussia to some other Power, is wholly destitute of foundation.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 3, says—"The Russian Minister of State, Count Capo d'Istria, is still here, but will set out in a few days with his brother, to travel through Italy to his native country, Corfu. His leave of absence is limited to four months. The Count is accompanied in his journey by Lord Guilford, who has already been frequently in Greece, is perfect master of the modern Greek language, & has possessions at Athens and other parts of ancient Greece. Mr. Matuscewiez, son of the well-know Polish Minister, a young man of great talents, who was attached to the Russian Embassy at Aix-la-Chapelle, and accompanied Count Capo d'Istria hither, is gone to Frankfort; it is supposed that he is charged wilh a commission to the Russian Minister at the Diet, respecting the affairs of Baden. It is now said, that the departure of our Emperor is fixed for the 8th or 9th of February. His Majesty at first intended to proceed from Venice. where he will pass the latter part of the Carnival directly through the Legations, the Marches and the Abruzzos, to Naples, and not to visit Rome and Florence til his return. This plan is changed. Their Majesties go from Venice, by way of Modena and Parma, to Florence, where they will spend some days at the Grand Duke's Court. Then they go to Rome, where their Majesties think to spend three or four weeks. including Passion week. Their stay in Naples will probably be about the same lengh. Their return home will be by way of Rome, Foligno, Loretto, Ancona, Bologna, Modena, and Milan, where their Majesties will pass some time before they return home. Prince Metternich, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany the Emperor during the whole journey. The first subject which will be discussed in the Germanic Diet on its approaching Session, will be the Military Constitution of the Germanic Confederation. Repeated preliminary discussions are held here on this important subject. The presents which the Emperor Alexander left behind are estimated to be worth 32,000 ducats. His Majesty assured many persons before his departure, that he should be here again in three years. It is added, that our Emperor solemnly promised his illustrious Ally, to pay him a visit in return at Petersburgh."

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 19.

Mr. Hunt and his friends who accompanied him hither, left town this day; and there has not occurred, from the time of his arrival to his departure the sligthtest interruption to the public peace, further than the assembling of the multitude who attended the meeting and paraded the streets in his procession. The cavalcade, on its march through the town had certainly a most revolutionary appearance being headed by the Cap of Liberty on a pole, and three flags, bearing the inscriptions—"*Hunt and Liberty*"—"*The Rights of Man.*"—"*No Corn Bill.*"—Hunt, on addressing the mob who accompanied hin to the Inn, exhorted them to depart peaccably to their homes, as spies and informers were lurking in every corner to entrap them. The meeting was almost wholly composed of the lower orders; very few persons of respectability being present. I belive I omitted to mention in my last, that while Citizen Knight, was haranguing the crowd, about one o'clock, the scaffold on which the orators stood, gave way at one end, and precipitated them to the ground. None of them were hurt, and the stage was soon reinstated so as to admit them to go on with the business.

Extract of a letter addressed to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies, by Chevalier Sequien, French Consul-General of London:—"The French ship la Clio, of 400 tons, 72 days from Martinique, laden with sugar and indigo, was spoken with by the Commander of the Active, English Revenue cutter, about six leagues from Falmouth, in the most critical situation. The above ship had lost all her masts, as also her rudder; and during the space of 47 days, had scudded under bare poles.—The crew were exhausted by fatigue and wand of food. The Captain of the Active generously took her in tow; not, however, without considerable laboun and some danger, in consequence of the bad weather, and by his skill and care brought her into the port of Falmouth on the 27th ult. One of the crew of the English cutter perished in the shock of her coming in contact with the French ship. The conduct of the Englishmen towards us in this circumstance is worthy the highest praise; in consequence of which the Ambassador, to whom the English Admiralty had reported the affair, returned an answer, conveying the expression of his high and heartfelt gratitude.

Lord Castlereagh, we are sorry to state, experienced yesterday a severe relapse of the gont, which confined his Lordship to his room. His Lordship had invited between thirty and forty Noblemen and Gentlemen to dine with him yesterday, and not being able to meet them, Lord Stewart did the honours of the table in his Lordship's absence. Among the company invited there were present—the Earl of Limerick, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Binning, Sir William Scott, Sir William Grant, Mr. Arbuthinot, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 21.

Several Peers attended in their places, and the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack; shortly after two o'clock. The oaths were then administered to such Lords as presented themselves for the purpose. Among those were his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lords Rodney, King, and Stewart of Stewart's Court, and the Bishops of Norwich and Exeter.

In about half an hour the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Duke of Wellington, having robed, took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners, on the Bench in front of the Throne. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was then deputed to order the immediate attendance of the Commons; when a very considerable number, with the Speaker at their head forthwith appeared at the Bar.

The Lord Chancellor then, as organ of the Commissioners, delivered the following as the Speech of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on opening the Parliament in behalf of his Majesty:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the Nation, by the Death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

"We are directed to inform you, that the Negociations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle, have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the Allied Armies.

"The Prince Regent has given orders, that the Convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other Documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you: and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe:

"The Prince Regent has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a Treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the Government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the Commercial Convention now subsisting between the two Nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and as soon as the Ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a Copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Prince Regent has directed that the Estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

"His Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country. His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue in one its of most important branches.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such Papers as are necessary to shew the Origin and Result of the War in the *East Indies.*

"His Royal Highness commands us to inform you that the Operations undertaken by the Governor General in Council against the Pindarries were dictated by the strictest Principles of Self defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those Operations, the Maharattah Princes were, in every instance the aggressors.

"Under the provident and skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every respect by brilliant achievements and successes; and his Majesty's Forces, and those of the East-India Company (Native as well as European) rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British Arms.

"The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition. The favourable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom, affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resource.

"To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations: and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur & co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happly re-established throughout Europe."

After the delivery of the Speech, the Commons withdrew to their own House, and an adjournment, during pleasure, of their Lordships, was ordered.

About five o'clock the House resumed.

Preparatory to their Lordships' consideration of their Address to the Prince Regent, on the occasion of his Speech to both Houses of Parliament,

The Lord Chancellor read that document again for the better information of their Lordships, and it was subsequently read by the Clerk at the table.

The Earl of Warwick then rose to move the Address to the Prince Regent. His Lordship regretted that the task had not fallen to some Peer more competent than himself to do justice to those topics, to which, what he should have the honour to propose, would necessarily refer. However, he had the consolation to reflect, that in principle at least, there could be no contrariety of sentiment among their Lordships in what he was about to submit for their adoption. His Lordship then touched upon the leading topics adverted to in the Royal Speech, as the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the afflicting circumstance of the recent demiee of her late most excellent Majesty the Queen, which he characterised as a national as well as a personal loss, which justly called upon their Lordships for the expression of heartfelt regret and sincere condolence, refering to the Members of his Majesty's illustrsous family more especially his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He then adverted to the leading topics in the Royal Speech, of a more public aud political nature, as the important measure of withdrawing the Allied Army of Occupation from France—as measure, the grounds and effect of which he considered to be a just cause for congratulating the House and the country, whether it regarded either the state of things in the kingdom of France itself or the laudable objects of the Allied Powers in proposing a measure considerably earlier than they were called upon to do by stipulation.—(*Hear*) With respect to the state of our territories in India, he regarded it as affording equal ground for congratulation. The wise measures adopted for the political concerns of that important part of the Empire, as well as for the vigorous prosecution of defensive hostilities against dangerous and designing enemies, reflected the highest credit

upon those who planned as well as those who executed them. The Treaty concluded with the United States of America, was likewise a well-founded matter of gratulation, as leading to arrangements advantageous to both countries. bidding fair still farther to argument those relations of peace and amity which so happily subsisted. The Noble Earl, after duly touching upon the minor topics referred to in the Royal Communication, moved an Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, corresponding as usual with the leading points of the Speech, and condoling in appropriate terms with his Royal Highness on the severe loss experienced by the Royal Family and the Nation in the demise of her Most excellent Majesty the Queen.

Lord Saltoun (one of the Scots Peer) seconded the motion for agreeing to the Address, and supported that proceeding in a brief but sensible speech. His Lordship particularly regretted the loss of her late Most Excellent Majesty as a severe national affliction. especially when they considered that dignified and virtuous character which her late Majesty had uniformly upheld; a consideration which went in no unimportant degree, to stem or counteract that system of demoralization which in certain other countries had for some time so unhappily prevailed, and which might have extended its baneful influence to this. With the Noble Earl, who moved the Address, his Lordship cordially concurred in sentiment on the different important topics he had touched on upon. The evacuation of the French territory by the troops of the Allied Powers, at the time, and in the manner it was proposed, reflected the highest credit on those illustrious personages. In sound policy. he conceived there no longer existed any good ground for retaining the allied troops longer in that country; on the contrary, he thought the measure would every way be attended with the most beneficial effects. Of the late war in India, as to its progress, objects, and termination, he also concurred with the Noble Mover of the Address in every view he had taken of it, as well as of the other topics adverted to by the Noble Earl, whose motion for the Address had naturally his cordial support.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, that he should feel a most sincere satisfaction at all times, on such occasions as the present, in not deeming it incumbent on him to offer any observations, which may be construed as an absence of unanimity, at the commencement of a Session; but more especially so, in the particular instance then before their Lordships, when a great part of the proposed Address, more pointedly that which consisted in expressions of regret and condolence at a recent lamented circumstances, had his cordial approbation. It was not, however, as to what had appeared in the important communication their Lordships had heard, or in that proposed for their adoption, as in reference to certain topies which he deemed improperly omitted. In that view he felt it his duty to offer a few observations to their Lordships. As to what was said respecting a great part of that which resulted from the recent Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, he undoubtedly concurred. As to the degree of hope which should be entertained of the continuance of a state of peace and amity upon the Continent, he confessed he should not then pretend to give an opinion, as he felt he was not sufficiently apprised as to the principles of the new balance of power, or of the actual relations between the different Powers now established upon the Continent; he was, however, willing to believe such relations now existed as would lead to a rational hope of its continuance. He certainly felt much satisfaction at the withdrawing the Army of Occupation from France, as it tended to restore that country to a state substantially beneficial to the rest of Europe, as he was satisfied that the restoration of France to that state of independence, which she was entitled to as a member of the great European Confederacy, would be generally beneficial; and in such a view of the amelioration of the circumstances of that country he founded his best hope for the continuance of Continental peace. He could not however, dismiss the arrangements agreed upon at Aix-la-Chapelle, without an anxious enquiry as to what steps had actually been taken towards the complete Abolition of the African Slave Trade throughout the world, and more particularly on the part of France? It was obvious that without a general and cordial co-operation of the different Powers concerned in that nefarious traffic, its real termination could never taken place. He trusted that some efforts were directed by Ministers to be made on that important opportunity towards so desirable a consummation.—There was another subject which had not been sufficiently taken into view—he meant the actual state of the Revenue, Commerce, and general Financial Concerns of the Country, though he regarded with satisfaction what had been said upon these important topics, as far as they went. To a certain degree these were certainly improved, but still, with fing attention and management, these improvements might be made to a much greater extent, The aggregate state of the Consolidated Fund was much talked of; but still its actual surplus did not exceed between 2 and £300,000. Its proceeds were eaten out by the arrears of preceding years; but these were points, he knew, which laid over for future discussion by their Lordships—The Expenditure of the last year exceeded the Revenue, in point of fact, nearly 14 millions; and, if such a state defalcation continued, the whole of the Sinking Fund must be affected by it. In the present year, such was the state of that part of our concerns, that not more than four millions of the Sinking Fund could be applied to the reduction of that enormous load of debt which oppressed the country. He said this with no view of creating despondency, but with the view of stimulating Ministers seriously to apply to the subject; to inquire deeply into it again and again see what farther reductions in the National expenditure were practicable. He would now advert to a topic of peculiar and urgent importance, on which it was incumbent on Ministers to afford some distinct information to Parliament, and set themselves sedulously to obviate a great and alarming evil. He meant the state of circulation in the country, which naturally involved the long continued restriction of the Bank with respect to cash-payments. And on this head he had to ask of his Majesty's Government, for the information of the House and of the country, what were their intentions on that important concern—what principle was to regulation their conduct; and, in fact, what the system really was to be? He was aware of the comprehensive nature of these questions but they must well be aware of the necessity of distinct information upon the measures necessary to be adopted he must deprecate the injurious delays which were suffered to prevail in former Sessions. Something should be done to counteract that destructive system though which the metallic currencies of the country was caused to disappear; and it may be regarded as matter of equal astonishment and regret, that all other countries, even those least able to command it, should have more extensive metallic currencies than Great Britain. There was another topic to which he would at present call their Lordship' attention, viz. the actual re-relations between this country and the United States of America. It was with satisfactions he learned the agreement to a Treaty which he hoped was likely to lead all things to the most amicable termination; at the same time it was impossible not to feel there was a certain transaction which he should be glad to hear avowed, had not the sanction of the American Government—namely, that in which the lives of two individuals were sacrificed. With respect to what was said of the state of affairs, and the satisfactory termination of hostilies in India, he certainly concurred. as the event concluded equally to the honour of British Councils and of his Majesty's Arms in that important part of our Empire. Subject to these observations, he certainly agreed in the motiou for the Address.

The Earl of Liverpool, in answer to some points urged by the Noble Marquis, stated, that the Address had been as cautiously framed as possible, so as to obviate all difference of opinion upon an occasion, and under circumstances, in which he held it most desirable that all difference of opinion should be avoided. The illustrious and most justly regretted Personage whose loss was deplored in it, had in the course of a reign not much short of 60 years, called, by her example and uniform conduct, for expressions from Parliament and the country, what were not to be considered as mere words, or even mere personal feelings—but for expressions of heart felt regret at the deep and serious loss which not only her illustrious relatives, but the country, and in the present state of society, the whole civilized world, suffered by her lamise—(*Hear, hear.*) Adverting to the subsequent topics of the Noble Marquis's speech, the Minister observed, it was impossible in the present state of information before the House, fairly to enter upon any thing like regular or satisfactory discussion. They would, of course, be matter of distinct, regular, and serious consideration on future opportunities. The evacuation of France by the Allied troops was evidently a matter of important congratulation, equally honourabl to those Powers who resolved on it, and, he trusted, advantageous to France herself, and the general interests of Europe. France was placed by it in a state of advantage which she could not claim under previous stipulation for two years to come; the measure was deemed consistent not only with a generous, but with a wise & liberal policy. The Allied Powers evinced by it their wish to effect that for France and the general advantage at a much earlier period than at one time was deemed advisable; and of this measure the moral as well as the political consequences were liberally considered. As to whatever detailed considerations might necessarily connect themselves with the measure, there would be regular opportunities hereafter to discuss them; and their conduct evinced to the world there never was a period at which the Allied Sovereigns were more anxious to perpetuate the general peace and cordial tranquility which happily prevailed. With respect to the important question put by the Noble Marquis, respecting the more completely effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, he would say, that his Majesty's Government were disposed to take every proper opportunity to give every practicable extension to what had already taken place in that view, and particularly they were desirious of establishing a well-regulated right of search. The next point touched upon was what regarded the Finances of the Country, With respect to this, he must advance, that every effort was made to create a surplus revenue, so as to operate a material reduction of the national expenditure upon secure and solid foundations, and at the same time to give the country relief from the pressure of taxation as far as was practicable. Since the return of peace, no less than the very unprecedented sum of seventeen millions of taxes were either remitted or suffered to expire. At the same time, every possible improvement was effected in the revenue, and safe or practicable reduction in the expenditure. At the moment, he did not feel justified in saying more. With respect to the currency, he was fully aware of the great importance of the subject; it was the general custom; Noble Lords would recollect, to leave that topic to the wisdom and discretion of Parliament, and to make no direct reference to it in the Royal Speech. For himself, his anxiety was well known to return to that state of things in which paper was easily convertible into coin; but in a state of war it was impracticable; and since that a variety of difficulties, frequently arising out of temporary circumstances, prevented any regular or effectual arrangement for the purpose. His conduct on former Sessions, even on the third day of the last, proved that he was desirous of calling the attention of Parliament in sufficient time to the subject; but he repeated, circumstances had frequently occurred to render it impossible for the Bank to resume cash payments, without involving consequences almost ruinous in their operations and effects; and he had no difficulty, then, in saying, that it might be necessary, if not expedient to continue the restriction beyond the 5th of July, but for as short a period as possible. But upon a comprehensive view, notwithstanding the difficulties of the subject, he did not in the least despair, upon due inquiry and consideration, of a satisfactory and beneficial result being obtained. The only remaining point upon which he had now to observe, was the transaction alluded to which took place in America, relating to two individuals (Arbuthnot and Ambbister). Deprecating any detailed discussion, in the present state of their information upon the topic, he could however, say, that the transaction did not appear to be authorized by the Government of the United States, and even took place without its knowledge. At present, he should not farther occupy their Lordships' time.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said, he did not feel that extreme satisfaction at the Speech and the Address now proposed, as had been expressed by the Noble Lords opposite. He. rejoiced as much as any one in the improvement of the revenue; but he attributed that improvement to the industry and exertions of the People—(*Hear, hear.*) But no exertions had been made on the part of the Government to newmodel or ameliorate the system of taxation, as had been done on the termination of all former wars. Why had not the war taxes, which the People had been taught, by those who had imposed them, would be removed on the return of peace?—Why have they not been submitted to the consideration and revision of Parliament? Ministers have preferred taking these matters into their more especial protection, and the more constitutional course of Parliamentary investigation has been postponed to their convenience. (*Hear, hear.*) He remarked on general principles of political economy, that the commerce of this country could not improve, if that of other countries was prohibited; and he thought the time had now arrived when we should reduce the taxes we have imposed upon the importation of foreign productions. He approved of the principle of the American Convention; and observed, that no negociator, however skilful, could conclude a commericial treaty, by which he could secure all the advantages to his country and yield none in return. The Noble Earl then took a review of the metallic currency of the country, and gave it as his opinion, that as long as the present Mint regulations were suffered to exist, so long would Ministers find it impossible to revert with safety to a metallic currency.

The question being put, the Address was voted *nem. dis.* and ordered to be presented by the Lords with white staves, to the Prince Regent.

WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL now rose, when the House was growing thin.—"My Lords," said the Noble Earl. "I conceives I owe it to your Lordships to state, before this House adjourns, that on Monday next I shall feel it my duty to call the attention of the House to that portion of the Speech of the Lords Commissioners relating to the care of his Majesty's person, and the Establishment in connexion with that important charge."

The Noble Earl then moved, that the Lords be summoned for Monday next.—Ordered.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEES.

After some handsome compliments to him, the Earl of LIVERPOOL next moved, that the Earl of Shaftesbury should be re-appointed as Chairman of their Lordships' Committees.

The LORD CHANCELLOR bore his testimony to the ability and impartiality with which the Noble Earl Shaftesbury had discharged his high office, and said he had only to regret that the present motion, should not have been submitted in a fuller House, which he was satisfied, would have unanimously concurred, merely in the motion, but also in their thanks.

The Motion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY returned thanks.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Select Vestries.

Adjourned, at half-past seven o'clock, till Monday.

From "Notes taken during a Tour through Le Perche, Normandy, &c. &c. By W. D. Fellowes, Esq.

[The austerities of the Monks of La Trappe are well known to be of the severest kind; and to visit this secluded monastry and witness its condition after its restora ion formed one of the chief inducements to our authors journey.]

THE MONASTERY OF LA TCAPPE.

After describing a tedious and intricate ride of 25 miles, on horseback, through an almost trackless forest which was infested with wolves, and accompanied by the only guide he could procure, "We found ourselves," says our author, "to be on the overhanging brow of a hill, the descent of which was so precipitous, that we were under the necessity of dismounting; and by a winding path, hollowed out on its side, descended through a short labyrinth towards the valley, whose sides were clothed with lofty woods, rising one above the other. The valley itself is interspersed with three lakes connected with each other, and forming a sort of moat round the ground; in the centre of which appears the venerable Abbey of La Trappe, with its dark grey towers, the deep tone of whose bell had previously announced to us, that we had nearly reached our journey's end.

"The situation of this monastry was well adapted to the founder's views, and to suggest the name it originally received of La Trappe, from the intricacy of the road which descends to it, and the difficulty of access or egress, which exists even to this day, though the woods have been very much thinned since the Revolution. Perhaps there never was any thing in the whole universe better calculated to inspire Religious awe than the first view of this monastry. It was imposing even to breathlessness. The total solitude—the undisturbed and chilling silence, which seems to have ever slept over the dark and ancient woods—the still lakes, reflecting the deep solemnity of the objects around them—all impress a powerful image of utter seclusion and hopeless separation from living man, and appear formed at once to court and gratify the sternest austerities of devotion—to nurse the fanaticism of diseased imaginations—to humour the wildest fancies—and promote the gloomiest schemes of penance and privation.

"In descending the steep and intricate path the traveller frequently loses sight of the abbey, until he has actually reached the bottom; then emerging from the wood, the following inscription is seen carved on a wooden cross:—

"C'est Ici que la mort et que la vérité
Elevent leurs flambeaux terribles;
C'est de cette demeure, au monde inaccessible,
Que l'on passe'd l'eternite."

As we descended towards the Convent quickening our pace to reach it before the last gleams of evening departed. there was a silence around us, which at such a moment, and in such a spot, sunk sorrowfully upon the heart! Just as I reached the gate the bell tolled in so solemn and melancholy a tone, that it vibrated through my whole frame, and called strongly to mind the beautiful lines in 'Parasina:'

"The Convent bells are ringing,
But mournfully and slow;
In the gray squnre turret swinging,
With a deep sound, to and fro,
Heavily to the heart they go!

"On entering the gate, a lay brother received me on his knees; and in a low and whispering voice informed me they were at vespers. The stillness and gloom of the building—the last rays of the sun scarcely penetrating through its windows—the deep tones of the monks chanting the responses, which occasionally broke the silence, filled me with reverential emotions which I felt unwilling to disturb, it was necessary however to present my letter of introduction, and Frere Charle, the

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secretaire, soon after came out, and received me with great civility. He appeared a young man of five-and-twenty with a handsome and prepossessing countenance. He informed me that the Pere Abbe was then absent, visiting a convent of Female Trappistes, a few leagues, distant, but that he should be happy to show me every attention; and requested that in going over the Convent, I would neither speak nor ask him any questions in those where I saw him kneel, or in the presence of any of the monks. I followed him to the chapel,, where, as soon the service was over, the bell rang to summon them to supper. Ranged in double rows, with their heads enveloped in a large cowl, and bent down to the earth, they chanted the grace, and then seated themselves. During the repast one of them, standing, read passages from scripture, reminding them of death, and of the shortness of human existence; another went round the whole community, and on his knees kissed their feet in succession, throwing himself prostrate on the floor at intervals before the image of our Saviour; a third remained on his knees the whole time, and in that attitude took his repast. These penitents had committed some fault, or neglected their religious duties, of which, according to the regulations, they had accused themselves, and were in consequence doomed to the above modes of penance.

"The refectory was furnished with long wooden tables and benches; each person was provided with a trencher, a jug of water, and a cup, having on it the name of the brother to whom it is appropriated, as Frère Paul, Frère Francois, &c. which name they assume on taking the vow. Their supper consisted of bread soaked in water, a little salt, and two raw carrots; water alone is their beverage. The dinner is varied with a little cabbage or other vegetables, they very rarely have cheese, and never meat, fish, or eggs. The bread is of the coarsest kind possible.

"Their bed is a small truckle, boarded, with a single covering, generally a blanket, or pillow; and, as in the former time, no fire is allowed but one in the great hall, which they never approach.

"Within these three years a small cabaret has been built near the Convent for the accommodation of those who may occasionally visit it, the buildings that remain being but barely sufficient for their own members,, which have been rapidly increasing since its restoration. In this cabaret I took up my abode for the night, in preference to the accommodation very kindly offered me by Frère Charle, and retired to rest, wearied with the day's excursion, and fully satisfied, that all I had heard, all I had imagined of Trappe, was infinitely short of the reality, & that no adequate description could be given of its awful and dreary solitude.

"Monsieur Elzéar de Sabran, in a poem called Le Repentir, lately published, describing this Monastery, says very justly.

"Temoins d'une commune et secrète souffran,
Ces frères de douleur, martyrs de l'esperance,
D'une austère tarture épuisant les degrés,
Constamment réunies, constamment séparés,
L'un à l'autre étrangers, à côté l'un de L'autre,
Joignent tout ce malheur encore à tout le nôtre
Jamais, dans ses pareils cherchant un tendre appui.
Un cœur ne s'ouvre aux cœuis qui souffrent comme lui,

"The following morning the matin bell summoned me to the Convent, and Frère Charle attended me to the burial ground; here have been deposited the remains of two of the brothers, deceased since the restoration of their order in 1814. Another grave was ready prepered: as soon as interment takes place, one being always opened for the next that may die."

"The number of monks who have taken the vow are not in proportion to the others who are lay brothers, and *Frères Donnés*; in all there are about one hundred, besides novices, who are principally composed of boys, and who do not wear the same habit. The Trappistes, who compose the first order, are clothed in dark brown, with a brown mantle and hood; the others are in white with brown mantle and hood. I occasionally caught a glimpse of their faces, but it was only momentarily; and I can easily believe, with their perpetual silence, that two people well known to each other, might inhabit, the same spot, without ever being aware of it, so completely are their faces hidden by their large cowl. The Trappistes, or first order, are distinguished by the appellation of *Frères Conver*, the others by that of *Religeux de Coar*.

"The hardships undergone by these monks appear almost insupportable to human nature, and notwithstanding the immense number of deaths occasioned by their rigorous austerities, the Cenobites of La Trappe, at the suppression of their order, amounted to one hundred monks, sixty-nine lay brothers, and fifty-six *Frères Donnés*. The inmates are classed under these three heads; but the lay brothers, who take the same vows, and follow the same rules, are principally employed as servants, and in transacting the temporal concerns of the abbey. The *Frères Donnés* are brothers given for a time; these last are not properly belonging to the order, they are rather religious persons, whose business or connexions prevent their joining the order absolutely, but, who wishing to renew serious impression, or to retire from the world for a given period, come here and conform strictly to the regulations while they remain, without wishing to join the order for life. Many persons on their first conversion, or after same peculiar dispensations of Providence, retire here for a season.

"Their mode of life and regulations exist nearly in the same state as established by the founder; in reciting them, such horrible perversions of human nature and reason make it almost difficult to believe, the existence of so severe an order, and lead us to wonder at the artificial miseries, which the ingenuity of pious but morbid enthusiasm can inflict upon itself. The abstinece practised at La Trappe allows not the use of meat, fish, eggs, or butter: and a limited quantity of bread and vegetables. They only eat twice a day; which meals consist of a slender repast at about eleven in the morning, and two ounces of bread and two raw carrots in the evening: both together do not at any time exceed twelve ounces. The same spirit of mortification is observable in their cells, which are very small, and have no other furniture than a bed of boards, a human skull, and a few religious books.

"Silence is at all times rigidly maintained: conversation is never permitted: should two of them even be seen standing near, though pursuing their daily labour, and preserving the strictest silence, it is considered as a violation of their vow, and highly criminal: each member is therefore as completely insulated as if he alone existed in the Monastery. None but the Pere Abbé knows the name, rank, or even the native country of any member of the community: every one, at his first entrance, assumes another name, as I before observed, and with his former appellation, each, is supposed to abjure not only the world, but every recollection and memorial of himself and connexions: no word ever escapes from his lips by which the others can possibly guess who he is, or where he comes from; and persons of the same, family, and neighbourhood, have often lived together in the Convent for years, unknown to each other, without having suspected their proximity.

"The abstraction of mind practised at La Trappe, and the prevention of all external communication with the world is such, that few but the superior know any thing of what is passing in it. It has been related, that so little information of the affairs of mankind did these people receive, that the death of Louis XIV, was not known there for years, except by the father Abbe; and such was their state of seclusion, that a Nobleman having taken a journey of five hundred miles, purposely to see the Monastery, could scarcely find in the neighbouring villages one person who knew where it was situated. Indeed, at the present day, it is quite astonishing how little is known of this place, and how very few, even among those in its immediate vicinity, have ever visited it.

"On the great festivals they rise at midnight: otherwise they are not called until three quarters past one: at two they assemble in the Chapel, where they perform different services, public and private, until seven in the morning, according to the regulations of the week, as exemplified in the "*Table pour l' Office Divin.*" At this hour they go out to labour in the open air. Their work is of the most fatiguing kind, is never intermitted, winter or summer, and admits of no relaxation from the state of the weather.

"When their labour is over, they go into Chapel for a short time, until eleven o'clock the hour of repast; at a quarter after eleven they read till noon; and afterwards lie down to rest for an hour: they are then summoned into the garden, where they again work until three; then read again for three quarters of an hour, and retire for another quarter to their private meditations, by way of preparation for vespers, which begin at four, and end at six; at seven they again enter the Chapel, and at eight they leave it, and retire to rest."

"The Monastery of La Trappe is one of the most ancient Abbeys of the order of Benedictius; it was established under the pontificate of Innocent the Second, during the reign of Louis VII. in the year 1140, by Rotrou, the second Count of Perche, and is said to have been built to accomplish a vow, made in the peril of sbipwreck. In commemoration of this circumstance, the roof was made in the shape of the bottom of a ship inverted. It was founded under the auspices of Saint Bernard, the first Abbot of Clairvaux, the celebrated preacher in favour of the Crusades. Many ages, however, had elapsed, since its first institution, when the Father Abbot de Rauce, the celebrated reformer of his time, determined to become a member, whose singular history and conversion was the subject of a poem by Monsieur Barthe.

"The Abbe de Rancé became a Monk of the Benedictin order of La Trappe, in 1650, and his conversion was attributed to a lady whom he tenderly loved. They had been separated for some time by her parents; she having written to him to remove her for the purpose of becoming united in marriage, he set off, but, during his journey, she was seized with a fever and died. Totally ignorant of the circumstance, he approached the house under cover of the night, and got into her apartment through the window. The first object he beheld was the coffin which contained the body of his beloved mistress! It had been made of lead, but being found to be too short, they had, with unheard of brutality, severed her head from her body! Horror struck with the shocking spectacle, he from that hour, renounced all connexion with the world, and imposed upon himself the most rigid austerities, which he continued until his death, forty years after.

"When M. de Rancé undertook the superintendance of the Monastery, it exhibited a melancholy picture, of the greatest declension, and it is curious to peruse the steps by which he effected so wonderful a change; and how men could ever feel it either an inclination or a duty to enter upon a mode of life so different from the common ways of thinking or feeling.

"The Monks of La Trappe were not only immersed in luxury and sloth, but were abandoned to the most scandalous excesses; most of them lived by robbery, and several had committed assassination on the travellers who had occasion to traverse the woods. The neighbourhood shrunk with terror from the approach of men who never went abroad unarmed, and whose excursions were marked with bloodshed and violence. The Banditti of La Trappe was the appellation by which they were most generally distinguished. Such were the men amongst whom M. de Rance resolved to fix his abode, all his friends endeavouring to dissuade him from an undertaking, they deemed alike, hopeless and dangerous.

"'Unarmed, and unassisted,' says his historian, 'but in the panoply of God, and by his Spirit, he went alone amids this company of ruffians, every one of whom was bent on his destruction. With undaunted boldness, he began by proposing the strictest reform, and not counting his life dear unto him, he described the full intent of his purpose, and left them no choice but obedience or expulsion.'

"M. de Rance lived forty years at the head of this singular society, and the same order and piety continued to distinguish him to the last. The excess of selfdenial and discipline, exercised by this order, which might readily be doubted, became more known, especially to this country, at the time of the French Revolution, when they shared the fate of dissolution with the various religious orders in France. On that occasion many of them sought an asylum in England, and were seated in Dorsetshire, where they received the kind protection and benevolent assistance of Mr. Weld, until the restoration enabled most of them to return; and, surprising as it may appear in the present age, notwithstanding the perpetual violence imposed by their regulations on every human feeling, many are found anxious to enter the establishment."

"The following lines, by P. Mandard, on quitting La Trappe, convey a very faithful and poetical picture of this extraordinary solitude:—

——Saint desert, sejour pur et paisible,
Solitude profonde, au vice inaccessible;
Impetueux torrens, et vous sombres fords,
Recevez mes adieux, comme aussi mes regrets!
Toujours épris de vous, respectable retraite,
Puisse-je, dans le cours d'une vie inquiéte,
Dans ce flux éternel de folie et d'erreur,
Où flotte tristement notre malheureux cœur;
Puissé-je, pour charmer mes ennuis et mes peines
Souvent fuir en esprit au bord de vos fontaines,
Egarer ma pensée au milieu de vos bois,
Par un doux souvenir rappeler mille fois
De vos Saints habitants les touchantes images,
Pénétrer, sur leurs pas, dans vos grottes sauvages,
Me placer sur vos monts, et là, pressant l'essort,
Aller chercher en Dieu ma joie, et mon tresor!

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Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	7 0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 41½ seers	10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	15 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	30 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	30 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Wheat Surat,		32 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robins	130 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	137 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	125 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616 lbs.	50 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghaut,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	55 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds.	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	39 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	2 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves,	per S. Maund	60 0 0
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	120 00
Bdmstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	15 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	52 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	16 96 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	21 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218 3 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 2 00
Venetians,	per 100	495 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	478 1 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 ¼ per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 6 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca Rs.
on Madras, pas.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 10 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per Cent advance

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